V. Health Effects Data

nimal Toxicity - Respiratory effects (Mice) - Sensory and pulmonary
.rritation. (Polyisocyanate)
Ames Test - Negative (Polyisocyanate)

Human Effects to Overexposure

Vapors and Mist: May cause irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory tract (nose, throat and lungs). Symptoms may be watering of eyes, dryness of throat, coughing, headache, tightness in chest or burning sensation, dizziness or nausea. Respiratory sensitivity may result in asthma-like symptoms. Skin sensitivity may result in allergicdermatitis, including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremeties.

VI. Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact - Flush with clean water (low pressure) for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting eyelids. Obtain medical attention.
Skin Contact - Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash affected area with soap and water.
Inhalation - Move to an area free from further exposure. Administed oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion - Consult physician. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

VII. Employee Protection Recommendations

Eye Protection - Safety glasses, splash goggles or face shields. Contact lenses should not be worn.
Skin Protection - Chemical resistant gloves, such as neoprene, hypalons, etc. Cover as much as the exposed area as possible with appropriate clothing. If skin creams are used, keep the area covered to a minimum.
Respiratory Protection - Use respirators that are approved for use in isocyanate containing environments, (air purifying or fresh air supplied). In spray application, you mush protect against exposure to both vapor and spray mist. Observe OSHA regulations for respiratory use 29CFR 1910.134. When the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.2 ppm and if the polyiscoyanate (polymeric oligomer) concentrations are known to be below 10 mg/m^3, a properly fitted air purifying (combination organic vapors and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate, containing spray paint environments, will provide sufficient protection.

When the airborn isocyanate concentrations are not known, or if the above guidelines are exceeded, or if spraying is performed in a confined area or area with limited ventilation, the use of a positive pressure supplied air respirator is mandatory.

Even during non-spray operations, such as mixing, brush or roller application, etc., it is possible to be exposed to airborne solvent or isocyanate vapors. Therefore, when airborne concentrations during non-spray operations exceed the TLV of 0.02 ppm for isocyanate monomer, but below 0.2 ppm, at least an air purifying (organic vapor) respirator is required. Solvent concentrations should be also considered when determining the selection and use of a respirator.

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